

Table E-3. Fatal occupational injuries involving tractors, forklifts, or cranes by selected worker characteristics, 1994

Characteristics	Total fatalities		Tractor ¹		Forklift ¹		Crane ¹	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	6,588	100.0	322	100.0	120	100.0	72	100.0
Employee status								
Wage and salary workers	5,336	81.0	89	27.6	112	93.3	66	91.7
Self-employed ²	1,252	19.0	233	72.4	8	6.7	6	8.3
Sex and age								
Men	6,067	92.1	311	96.6	117	97.5	72	100.0
Women	521	7.9	11	3.4	3	2.5	—	—
Both sexes:								
Under 20 years	179	2.7	12	3.7	—	—	3	4.2
20 to 24 years	545	8.3	5	1.6	15	12.5	6	8.3
25 to 34 years	1,558	23.6	28	8.7	23	19.2	17	23.6
35 to 44 years	1,608	24.4	40	12.4	30	25.0	15	20.8
45 to 54 years	1,304	19.8	45	14.0	23	19.2	24	33.3
55 to 64 years	858	13.0	64	19.9	23	19.2	6	8.3
65 years and over	517	7.8	128	39.8	4	3.3	—	—
Race								
White	5,420	82.3	303	94.1	95	79.2	63	87.5
Black	702	10.7	13	4.0	15	12.5	6	8.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	181	2.7	—	—	5	4.2	—	—
Other	243	3.7	5	1.6	5	4.2	—	—
Hispanic origin								
Hispanic ³	611	9.3	17	5.3	19	15.8	6	8.3

¹ Includes fatalities in which the special equipment was selected as either the primary source or secondary source of injury.

The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

The secondary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary source.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

³ Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1994.